The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting and concerning the industrial, legislative, and political fields, and carries authentic information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1523 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1940 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 30, NO. 25

FACING *the* FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

The retirement of Joseph N. Weber as President of the American Federation of Musicians after forty years of leadership in that great union should be marked by more than a passing sigh.

No man in the American labor movement is more widely loved or respected. No man in the American labor movement more richly deserves a tribute of praise than this courageous leader of the musicians.

Slender, grey-haired, gentle, modest Joe Weber has displayed the qualities of a fighter throughout his long career. More than two-score years ago he started from scratch to build a union of musicians. When he became president of the national organization it was still a tiny group. Today it has 138,000 members. It embraces every great orchestra in the nation. The members of this union make the music of America. In every symphony hall, in every ballroom, in every hotel and restaurant and over every radio, the music we hear is performed by union musicians.

This achievement is all the more remarkable when we remember that musicians are artists and therefore individually temperamental. To get them together and to get them to stick together in a union organization was a feat of education, persuasiveness and persistence that required a lifetime of inspired leadership.

A Life-Time Job

The musicians of America love Joe Weber. He has never treated the slightest one of them meanly or unjustly. They appreciate what he has accomplished for them materially and spiritually. This appreciation was expressed in concrete form when the 750 delegates to the union's convention in Indianapolis voted to create a special life-time post for him as technical adviser at $20,000 a year.

So Joe Weber is far from through yet. If we know him, he will continue to work day and night for the interests of the men and women to which he has devoted his whole life. No one could drag him away from that job.

In recent years, technological advances have destroyed thousands of jobs held by musical performers. The radio, the phonograph, canned music that is piped into amusement places by telephone—all of these developments have threatened to decimate the number of jobs open to musicians. With stubborn perseverance, Mr. Weber has fought unyieldingly to protect his members and they have come through critical times with a large measure of success.

Any appraisal of Mr. Weber's career would be entirely inadequate if it failed to mention the inspiration and assistance he has received from his faithful wife. Mrs. Weber, always at her husband's side, is fully as devoted to his job as Mr. Weber. Anyone who has ever seen them together could not help being impressed by their joint and unselfish regard for each other. If ever there was an ideal couple this is it.

A Fighting Speech

In recent years illness has cut down Mr. Weber's activities but it has not quenched his fighting spirit. Those who attended the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati were afforded a striking example of that.

One of the delegates from the Musicians Union in an address to the convention turned his caustic wit on President Roosevelt and took a few political cracks at him. Since this delegate is known as a confirmed Republican and since his addresses for many years have been a feature of A. F. of L. conventions, no one appeared to be unduly disturbed by his remarks. But President Roosevelt is one of the best friends labor and the Musicians Union last year, and again this year, gave him their unqualified endorsement. So Joe Weber, although under doctor's orders not to indulge in any excitable activity, mounted up to the platform, brushed aside those who attempted to deter him and delivered an impassioned defense of the President that was one of the highlights of the convention.

Joe Weber's honesty, his integrity, his sincerity and his outstanding ability never have been questioned. He is a credit to his organization. He is a credit to the American Federation of Labor. And the American Federation of Labor can be proud of the fact that Joe Weber for many years has been one of its stalwart leaders and a member of its Executive Council. His record, his career and his great service to the workers of this country constitute a full and unanswerable reply to those who would like to besmirch the good name of the American labor movement.

Examinations For Civil Service Jobs Under National Defense Plan Listed

Washington, D. C.—As a public service to aid the national defense program and as an informational service to union members in search of jobs, the American Federation of Labor publishes herewith an announcement by the United States Civil Service Commission regarding examinations for qualified workers needed for the national defense program:

Applications are now being received in open competitive examinations for the positions listed below. APPLICATIONS MUST BE FILED PROMPTLY. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated on the extent and quality of their experience and fitness relevant to the duties of the position applied for, on a scale of 100, such ratings being based on competent sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence.

File applications for the positions in the Navy Department with the Recorder, Examining Board, at the establishment where employment is desired; for all the other positions file application with the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, at the establishment where employment is desired.

Experience Required.—For positions indicated (A), applicants must show that they have completed a four-year apprenticeship in the trade, or that they have had at least four years of practical experience in the trade, the substantial equivalent of such completed apprenticeship. For positions indicated (B), applicants must show that they have had at least six months' experience in the occupation applied for.

Salary or Wages.—The salary or wages paid in each position is as indicated, subject to a deduction of 2½% to provide a retirement annuity. Compensation shown is generally the minimum. Additional slightly higher rates are established for some positions.

Age.—The maximum age limit for each position is shown. This limit does not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service, except that such applicants must not have reached the retirement age.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Boston, Mass., Navy Yard: Loftsman, (A), $7.068 a day, 56 hours; Shipfitter, (A), $0.986 an hour, 56 years; Helper, Shipfitter, (B), $0.788 an hour, 48 years; Machinist, (A), $0.986 an hour, 56 years; Toolmaker, (A), $0.986 an hour, 56 years.

Brooklyn, N. Y., N. Y. Navy Yard: Caulker and Caliker, Iron, (B), $7.584 a day, 56 years; Loftsman, (A), $8.356 a day, 56 years; Shipfitter, (A), $7.776 a day, 56 years.

Philadelphia, Pa., Navy Yard: Loftsman, (A), $0.966 an hour, 56 years; Shipfitter, (A), $0.924 an hour, 56 years; Coppersmith, (A), $0.924 an hour, 56 years.

Portsmouth, Va., Norfolk Navy Yard: Coppersmith, (A), $7.872 a day, 56 years; Loftsman, (A), $7.968 a day, 56 years; Shipfitter, (A), $7.392 a day, 56 years; Shipwright, (A), $7.392 a day, 56 years.

Washington, D. C., Navy Yard: Precision Lens, Prism and Test Plate Worker, (A), $7.488 a day, 56 years; Machinist, (A), $7.488 a day, 56 years.

Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard: Caliker and Chipper, Iron, (B), $6.91 a day, 56 years; Shipfitter, (A), $6.91 a day, 56 years; Loftsman, (A), $7.39 a day, 56 years; Coppersmith, (A), $7.39 a day, 56 years; Helper, Coppersmith, (B), $5.98 a day, 48 years; Shipwright, (A), $7.20 a day, 56 years.

Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station: Mechanic (Aviation), (A), $7.48 a day, 56 years.

Bremerton, Wash., Puget Sound Navy Yard: Shipfitter, (A), $7.776 a day, 56 years; Loftsman, (A), $8.356 a day, 56 years.

Vallejo, Calif., Mare Island Navy Yard: Loftsman, (A), $8.36 a day, 56 years; Shipfitter, (A), $7.97 a day, 56 years.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal: Machinist, (A), $6.96 a day, 56 years; Toolmaker, (A), $7.76 a day, 56 years.

Watervliet, N. Y., Watervliet Arsenal: Machinist, (A), $7.04 a day, 56 years; Toolmaker, (A), $7.84 a day, 56 years.

Philadelphia, Pa., Frankford Arsenal: Machinist, (A), $6.80 a day, 56 years; Toolmaker, (A), $7.12 a day, 56 years; Instrument Maker, (A), $7.12 a day, 56 years.

Portsmouth, Va., Naisemond Ordnance Depot: Powerhouse Operator, (B), $4.80 a day, 56 years.

EMPLOYES OF 2 NEW YORK HOTELS CHOOSE AFL UNION

New York, N. Y.—Workers in two Manhattan hotels designated by the New York Hotel Trades Council, A. F. of L., as their collective-bargaining representative in elections held under the auspices of the State Labor Relations Board, at the Commodore, 42nd to 43rd Street and Broadway, all of the seventy-two votes cast went to the A. F. of L. group. At the Ritz Towers, Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, the vote was eighty for the union, thirty-two against and six challenged.

DETROIT CENTRAL BODY BUYS PERMANENT HOME

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Federation of Labor is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year by buying the Club building, once a Detroit showplace, as a permanent home. It was built in 1925 at a cost of $500,000 but is being bought at a fraction of that sum. Besides office space for the central body and five various local unions, the building has several large meeting rooms which can be used to advantage by labor organizations.

AFL Union Chiefs Ask Higher Pay For Employes of U. S. Navy Yards

Washington, D. C.—Chiefs of A. F. of L. unions launched a drive this week to win wage increases for 100,000 workers employed in the government navy yards on the national defense program.

They went before the Navy Department's Wage Board of Review at public hearings in Washington and presented exhaustive evidence showing that rates in the yards are now far below comparable pay in industry.

More than 200 delegates from unions and Metal Trades Councils in the Navy yards came here from the nation to back up the plea for higher wages.

John F. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, pointed out that navy yard wage rates have been virtually unchanged for more than a decade, while in private industry they have steadily risen.

He warned that unless the government levels up its low scales private plants will be able to "raid" the yards of their better workmen by offering pay inducements. Frey and other chiefs also urged that the Navy Department abolish its practice of set-up of three wage rates for skilled craftsmen. All journeymen should get the highest scale for their classification, he declared.

Other union leaders who presented arguments at the public hearings included Vice Presidents Charles J. Macgowan and William Hutcheson, Sargent, of the Boilermakers; N. P. Alifas, of the Machinists; Joseph S. McDonagh, of the Electrical Workers; President Roy Horn and Vice President John Pelkowski, of the Blacksmiths, and W. H. Wickman, of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Confidence was voiced by the labor chiefs that the Board of Review would grant substantial wage boosts. Its decision will be handed down when it goes over the evidence received at the hearings.

House Passes Measure Ordering Deportation of Harry Bridges

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 249 to 124 the House passed a bill directing the Attorney General to arrest and deport Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast C.I.O. labor leader, on the charge that he is an alien and alleged Communist.

Bridges entered the United States in 1922 and has not been naturalized. He is C.I.O. President John L. Lewis' chief maritime lieutenant on the Pacific Coast, and was investigated by the House committee on un-American activities.

The chairman of this group, Representative Martin Dies (D.), of Texas, in the last session of Congress ferociously concluded that Bridges was once a member of the Communist party, but had reformed for political reasons.

Senator Capper (R.), of Kansas, applauded the House's action.

"For 10 years," he said, "Bridges, while enjoying the privileges of American citizenship, refused to become naturalized. All that time he was engaged in hell-raising activities which resulted him in anything but a good American. No wonder the patience of the people finally was exhausted.

"We must be constantly on guard against alien Communist activities; we must be watchful of Fascist and Nazi alien influences. . . . We don't want the dictator kind of government here and we are not going to allow it to get a foothold."

LABOR'S VOICE IN DEFENSE IS ASKED

A. F. of L. Also Urges Adequate Income For Workers.

Washington, D. C.—Organized labor should be represented on all policy groups dealing with the defense program as well as on all boards for handling labor problems, the American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business declared.

The survey described the vast program for retooling of factories and mills for war production, declaring that machine tools and increase that industry's 1940 output by 50 per cent.

"The success of the whole program brings strong pressure for speed and efficiency and the shifts to be made are difficult," the survey declared.

"This is a time when America needs particularly to safeguard her democratic processes. Unless we preserve the principles of representation, we are in grave danger of losing the things that are the foundation of race which we build armaments to protect. Unless we have labor peace, battleships or airplanes can restore them."

The survey also suggested that the country must safeguard a steady progress towards higher living standards because "America's first line of defense is her man-power."

"Without the strength of human morale they will waver and crumble, and neither be produced nor operated for defense," the report added. "Yet for the past two years, even before the depression have sapped the vitality of many, through low income and unemployment."

American Federation of Labor estimates state that half of American families are living below minimum standards for health and efficiency, according to the monthly report.

It urged that "as a matter of national conservation and preparation the Congress should act to help correct this sorry condition and revitalize our human energies by giving to the family adequate income to our work forces."

"Fortunately this can be done in the present circumstances," the report concluded. "The national defense program itself lift investment to high levels, particularly in the heavy industries."

The report said that rapid increases in productivity have made it possible to increase wages, but actually wages in the last twenty years, have not kept pace with productivity. Labor, it was asserted, is ready to do its share in the defense program but "income increases should be fairly shared by workers and owners; millions of underprivileged should be brought nearer an adequate living standard."

The survey said that the shorter work week was necessary "to assure efficiency and the greatest work ahead" and it was asserted that shortening hours "does not raise the employing firm's unit labor costs."

As long as the country has a large surplus labor supply, production can be increased without lengthening the work week, the statement added.

WEBER RETIRES FROM MUSICIANS

Petrillo Elected to Succeed Him As Union President.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph N. Weber announced his retirement as president of the American Federation of Musicians at the union's 45th annual convention here.

Weber has headed this union for 40 years and helped bring the membership from a scattered few up to 138,000. The 750 delegates, sitting in executive session, voted him the specially created job of technical adviser at a $20,000 salary for the rest of his life.

To succeed Weber as President the convention elected James C. Petrillo, head of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, who has achieved widespread recognition in the union for his ability.

Weber helped organize the Denver Musical Union and in 1900, four years after the American Federation of Musicians had held its first convention at the call of Samuel Gompers, he was elected to the presidency.

During the first world war he was named by President Wilson as a member of the National Defense Council. He is a member of the AFL executive council.

President William Green, addressing the convention, declared if the Nazis drive the British government to Canada, "this country will be in the war on the side of Canada."

Asserting that Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin rule "by terror and dictatories," Green said the dictators are "attempting to establish their unbearable system in Great Britain and France and perhaps America."

The delegates voted unanimous approval of a resolution introduced by James Byrne of Pueblo, Colo., deploring the existence of Fascist activities in the United States and urging that Congress "continue its service of purging from American life all subversive and treacherous issue." The resolution also asked for legislation to ban political parties "with subversive inclination."

HOSIERY WORKERS SELECT AFL BY LARGE MAJORITY

Shamokin, Pa.—In a National Labor Relations Board election conducted among the employes of the Walnut Hosiery Mill, Inc., the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, part of Silber's Textile Mills Union, was overwhelmingly defeated by the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L. The UTWofA received 52 votes. The C.I.O. received 3 votes. One vote was cast for no union and one vote was challenged.

Commenting on the election Anthony Valerio, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, who represented the UTWofA during the campaign, stated: "The election are very significant. Although the size of the plant is not large, it is of great importance because of the fact that it is the first contest between the C.I.O. union and the A. F. of L. in the hosiery industry. This will be a stimulant for us to dig right into the back yard of President Emil Rieve's pet department of the Textile Workers Union of America, C.I.O."

News Briefs

SHORTER HOURS STRIKE WON BY TRUCK DRIVERS

Albany, N. Y.—A six-day strike of 2,000 intra-state truck drivers, called by Local No. 294, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, resulted in the strikers gaining a reduction in the work week from 54 to 50 hours without reduction in wages. The existing weekly wage is $35.

TORONTO FUR WORKERS WIN WAGE BOOST PACT

Toronto, Canada.—Max Federman, business representative of the A. F. of L. Fur Workers Union here, announced the signing of a union contract with the S. Herman Fur Company providing for a general 10 per cent wage increase, a five-day, 40-hour week and a closed shop.

This makes the twenty-fourth fur company in Toronto signed up by the union, which was made part of the Federal local unions. Two years ago the employes of the S. Herman Fur Company conducted a fifteen-week strike, only to have the company sign up with the C.I.O. International Fur Workers Union. Now the employes are back again 100 per cent with the American Federation of Labor.

AFL GOV'T EMPLOYES OPPOSE SALARY SLASH

Washington, D. C.—A declaration that the American Federation of Government Employes will oppose any attempt to cut salaries "under the cloak of defense emergency" was made by James B. Burns, national president.

"Senator Byrd's proposed amendment to the tax bill calls for a 10 per cent reduction in Government expenditures," Mr. Burns said. "There is no question that such cuts in pay it would hardly appear that they could be avoided if the amendment were adopted.

"It is our opinion, and I am confident we have the full backing of the American Federation of Labor, that cutting wages and lowering working standards is a poor way to build morale in a time of emergency."

UNION OFFICER AFFIRMS U. S. ITALIANS' LOYALTY

New York, N. Y.—President Roosevelt's attack on Premier Benito Mussolini was endorsed by Luigi Antonini, vice president of the Ladies' Garmakers here, in a telegram sent to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and by Vito Marcantonio, the great bulk of the Italians in this country would remain "loyal and faithful" to the United States in case of peace.

Meanwhile Joseph P. Ryan, international president of the International Longshoremen's Association, assured President Roosevelt of the loyalty of many of whom have been plying their trade on the New York waterfront for 25 years, that Italian longshoremen will be permitted to deprive them of their jobs. After conferring with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia on the subject, Mr. Ryan told reporters, "the Mayor agrees with me."

HOME BUILDING HITS ELEVEN-YEAR HIGH

New York, N. Y.—Residential building contracts let in May in 37 Eastern States were the largest for any month since August, 1929, F. W. Dodge Corporation reported.

"Gains in contract volume were continuous through the month," the building statistics concern said, "showing no diminution after the German invasion of the Low Countries."

The May total of all construction contracts in the area reporting was $226,910,400, 9 per cent higher than for 1940. This was 9 per cent ahead of April and nearly 7 per cent better than May, 1939.

The residential portion of this was $145,912,000, or 6 per cent better than in the comparable 1939 month.

DRESS FIRM'S LEARNER CERTIFICATES CANCELED

Washington, D. C.—Cancellation of Special Learners' Certificates issued to McKettrick-Williams, Inc., dress manufacturers of Portland, Maine, was announced by the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor. The division found that the concern had violated the special learner rate provisions by employing persons as learners and paying them at the learner rate of 22½ cents an hour, by continuing to pay the learner rate to workers who had completed their learning period and by employing as learners more than five per cent of the sewing machine operators employed in the plant.

$520,360,802 FEDERAL SUBSIDY FOR FARMERS

Washington, D. C.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that total payments already disbursed and estimated to be disbursed in the 1939 agricultural conservation program, including national and administrative expenses, amount to $520,360,802 as of April 30, 1940.

AFL Planks For Labor Protection Presented to G. O. P. Convention

Green and Meany Submit Platform Recommendations Drafted by Executive Council.

(For release after noon, June 19)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Broad and comprehensive recommendations for the protection of labor were presented by President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany to the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Committee at a public hearing here.

The A. F. of L. chiefs urged that these planks be incorporated in the Republican Party platform in accordance with the Federation's nonpartisan political policy, the same recommendations will be submitted to the Democratic National Convention next month.

The specific suggestions, drawn up by the Executive Council, covered twenty-seven separate topics. A summary of the recommendations follows:

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Labor must be represented in the administration and formulation of emergency defense measures. No weakening or lowering of standards without agreement of unions concerned. Minimum wage, maximum hours and social legislative standards must not be lowered. Provision should be made for payment of dismissal wages to insure workers against privation in the post-armament readjustments of industry.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES—Investigate and prosecute organizations aiming to overthrow our form of government by force.

ALIENS—Resident aliens engaged in subversive activities who advocate dictatorship, revolution and violent overthrow of our government should be deported promptly.

CIVIL LIBERTIES—These rights should be preserved and continue under the present regulatory agency of government.

ANTI-TRUST—Labor unions should be exempted from prosecution under these laws by amendments in clear language which could not be misinterpreted or circumvented and appropriations should be opposed for anti-trust prosecutions while such contain safeguards for labor.

UNEMPLOYMENT—This is still domestic problem No. 1. Public relief must be continued. A long range program of public works should be undertaken to include especially such national defense projects as transcontinental express highways, airport construction and the building of hospitals. New channels for private investment in industry must be found. We propose a Re-employment Service program under which the R.F.C. would be empowered to guarantee long term loans to industries which would create jobs.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE—We reiterate our support of the fundamental principles and policies of the national Labor Relations Act but demand impartial administration of those policies, free from bias and partisanship.

HIGH WAGES—And we urgently request you to incorporate in your platform a declaration favoring the principle of high wages.

SHORTER WORK DAY AND WEEK—We urge that your platform declare in favor of a shortening of hours of work without reduction in, and the increasing power of workers involved.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Expand and perfect the present program. There should be no reduction in unemployment compensation and permanent disability should be insured against. We urge the adoption of a national health insurance program. There should be created in the Department of Labor an industrial hygiene service to protect workers against occupational hazards.

CHILD LABOR—We urge ratification by the States of the Child Labor Amendment.

HOUSING—We stand committed for a public housing program and demand that the United States Housing Authority be continued as a representative as Secretary of Labor.

Other recommendations grouped under such headings included Federal aid for education, appropriations for vocational education, maintenance of the national employment service, continuation of a restricted immigration policy, protection of wage and working standards by law, enactment of State laws patterned after the Federal Anti-Kickback Act, Anti-Injunction Act, more adequate compensation for Federal employes, extension of Civil Service and home rule for Puerto Rico.

M'NUTT REFUTES LABOR SHORTAGE

Finds Plenty of Skilled Workers For Defense Program.

Washington, D. C.—No general shortage in skilled labor exists at present but special training will be necessary to meet temporary shortages in certain specialized skills in specific localities, according to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

In a statement dealing with the question of the adequacy of the nation's labor force for the present emergency, Mr. McNutt summarized data on the labor supply gathered by the Social Security Board.

The data was based on the nation-wide inventory of 9,100,000 active job seekers registered with the State employment offices affiliated with the United States Employment Service.

He said that the board had received reports from thirty-three States showing a total of 3,250,000 job seekers registered in the public employment offices, of which 1,538,000 were workers in 4,903 occupations exclusive of the professional fields and unskilled labor.

This 1,538,000 included 23,000 technicians, 657,000 skilled craftsmen and 858,000 semi-skilled production workers, according to the report.

"The conclusion to be drawn from these data," said Mr. McNutt, "is that no general labor shortage exists at present."

Mr. McNutt cited a survey of workers in seventy-six particularly essential occupations in the aircraft, shipbuilding, munitions, machine shop and machine tool industries. In the thirty-three States surveyed, he said, 1,838,000 workers were employed in April with the employment offices 5,300 tool die makers, more than 16,000 engineers, draftsmen and designers, about 2,000 workers with experience in other important skilled jobs in these same industries and more than 17,000 qualified machinists and mechanics.

LABOR OFFICIAL RESIGNS TO TEST UNION APPROVAL

New York, N. Y.—To give the 16,500 members of Local 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers an opportunity to register their views on his administration of the union's affairs, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., resigned as business manager and announced that he would be a candidate for re-election at the union's regular election June 29, even though his original term was not scheduled to expire until June, 1942.

At the insistence of 4,000 electricians who attended a membership meeting at Mecca Temple, Mr. Van Arsdale agreed that his resignation should not be effective prior to the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice's New York District Attorney's office and other critics of the union's policies.

40 CENTS MINIMUM WAGE FOR PULP, PAPER MILL WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Workers in the Pulp and Primary Paper Industry were assured a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, making them the nation at the conclusion of the hearings held by Colonel Harold B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, on the recommendation made by Industry Committee No. 11.

The Industry Committee, which included representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, found that in this industry employing 124,000 workers, 4,475 are now receiving less than 40 cents and will be affected by the adoption of the minimum wage. Assistant in support of the recommendation on behalf of labor was Boyd Fisher, of Lufkin, Texas, representing the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions in the industry.

USHA PROVIDES HOMES FOR 10,536 FAMILIES

Washington, D. C.—Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, reported that 10,536 families were living in USHA homes as of the second week in June.

EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME INCLUDED IN NAVAL BILL

Washington, D. C.—Civilian employes in navy yards and on naval stations would be paid time and one-half for work over forty hours weekly under terms of the House bill to expedite shipbuilding as rewritten by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, in reporting the bill said it was designed to bring employes and contractors on Navy emergency building under the same provisions as those working for the Army.

The bill also provides that the Navy's civilian employes entitled to leave may be employed at double pay in the leave period and bars manufacturers from employing aliens on confidential projects without express permission of the Government.